

HUGHES' SPEECH AT NOTIFICATION MEETING

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amount to about 131,000 men; that in response to this call there are now en route to or on the border about 54,000 men, and in camps in their respective states, about 28,000; and thus, after what has already been accomplished, there still remain to be supplied in recruits about 48,000 men. Men fresh from their peaceful employments and physically unprepared have been hurried to the border for actual service. They were without proper equipment; without necessary supplies; suitable conditions of transportation were not provided. Men with dependent families were sent, and conditions which should have been well known were discovered after the event. And yet the exigency, comparatively speaking, was not a very grave one.

It involved nothing that could not readily have been foreseen during the past three years of disturbance and required only a modest talent for organization. That this administration while pursuing its course in Mexico should have permitted such conditions to exist is almost incredible.

Wobbles on Preparedness.

"In the demand for reasonable preparedness the administration has followed, not led. Those who demanded more adequate forces were first described as 'nervous and excited.' Only about a year and a half ago we were told that the question of preparedness was not a pressing one; that the country had been misled. Later, under the pressure of other leadership, this attitude was changed. The administration, it was said, had 'learned something,' and it made a belated demand for an increased army. Even then the demand was not prosecuted consistently, and the pressure exerted on congress with respect to other administrative measures was notably absent. The president addressed congress but little over six months ago, presenting the plans of the war department, and congress was formally urged to sanction these plans as 'essential first steps.' They contemplated an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its then strength of 5023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men to a strength of 7136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843 all told. It was said that these additions were 'necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties.' Further it was proposed that the army should be supplemented by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens raised in increments of 132,000 a year, through a period of three years. At least so much 'by way of preparation for defense' seemed to the president to be 'absolutely imperative now.' He said, 'We cannot do less.' But within two months this program was abandoned and the able secretary of war, who devoted himself persistently to this important question, felt so keenly the change in policy that he resigned from the cabinet. Now, the army organization bill provides for an army on paper of 178,000, but in fact it provides for only 105,000 enlisted men for the line of the regular army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917; and I am informed that for the next fiscal year there will be an increase of only 15,000. The plan for the supplemental federal army completely under federal control was given up.

"We are told that the defects revealed by the present mobilization are due to the 'system.' But it was precisely such plain defects that under the constant warnings of recent years, with the whole world intent on military concerns, should have been studied and rectified. The administration has failed to discharge its responsibilities. Apparently it is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program. But it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration.

Wants Citizen Army.

"We demand adequate national defense, adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems

FANNIE'S LATEST GOWN.



Fannie Ward, Lasky Star, in Paramount Pictures.

Fannie Ward, the beautiful Lasky star in Paramount Pictures, when she left for her vacation in New York city took two trunks with her. When she returned to the studio in California she had five and announced that two more were coming by express. Jack Dean, her husband, explained it by making the remark that if anybody in New York wanted a new gown they would have to send out to Miss Ward for them, as she got all there were in that city. Jack also asserted that he was kept so busy paying customers' and milliners' bills that he did not have time to get measured for as much as a handkerchief.

to be plain that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are now called. As well insist that our citizens in this metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets. We do not count it inconsistent with our liberties, or with our democratic ideals, to have an adequate police force. With a population of nearly one hundred millions, we need to be surer of ourselves than to become alarmed at the prospect of having a regular army which can reasonably protect our border and perform such other military service as may be required, in the absence of a grave emergency. I believe, further, that there should be not only a reasonable increase in the regular army, but that the first citizen reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a federal army and trained under federal authority.

Strength of Self-respect.

"The country demands that our military and naval programs shall be carried out in a businesslike manner under the most competent administrative heads; that we shall have an up-to-date preparation; that the money appropriated shall be properly expended. We should also have careful plans for mobilizing our industrial resources; for promoting research and utilizing the investigations of science. And a policy of adequate preparedness must constantly have in view the necessity of conserving our fundamental human interests; of promoting the physical well-being of our population, as well as education and training; of developing to the utmost our economic strength and independence. It must be based upon a profound sense of our unity and democratic obligation. It must not mean the abandonment of other essential governmental work, but that we shall have, in both, efficiency, and, to in

neither, waste or extravagance. We should also be solicitous, by wise provision and conference, to remove so far as possible the causes of irritation which may in any degree threaten friendly relations. In our proposals there is, I repeat, no militarism. There is simple insistence upon common sense in providing reasonable measures of security and avoiding the perils of neglect. We must have the strength of self-respect; a strength which contains no threat, but assures our defense, safeguards our rights and conserves our peace.

Organizing for Peace.

"The organization of peace: We are deeply interested in what I may term the organization of peace. We cherish no illusions. We know that the recurrence of war is not to be prevented by pious wishes. If the conflict of national interests is not to be brought to the final test of force there must be the development of international organization in order to provide international justice and to safeguard, so far as practical, the peace of the world.

"Arbitration treaties are useful within their proper sphere, but it is worse than folly to ignore the limitations of this remedy or to regard such treaties as an adequate means of preventing war. There should be an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination, thus affording the advantage of judicial standards in the settlement of particular disputes and the gradual growth of a body of judicial precedents. In emphasizing the desirability of such a tribunal for the disposition of controversies of a justiciable sort, it must not be overlooked that there are also legislative needs. We need conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law, so as to adapt it to new conditions, to remove causes of international differences. We need to develop the instrumentalities of conciliation. And behind this international organization, if it is to be effective must be the co-operation of the nations to prevent resort to hostilities before the appropriate agencies of peaceful settlement have been utilized. If the peace of the world is to be maintained, it must be through the preventive power of a common purpose. Without this it will still remain not only possible, but practicable, to disregard international obligations, to override the rights of states, particularly of small states; to ignore principles, to violate rules. And it is only through international cooperation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments. It is to be expected that nations will continue to arm in defense of their respective interests, as they are conceived, and nothing will avail to diminish this burden except some actual guaranty of international order. We in this country can, and should, maintain our fortunate freedom from entanglements with interests and policies which do not concern us. But there is no national isolation in the world of the twentieth century. If at the close of the present war the nations are ready to undertake practical measures in the common interest in order to secure international justice, we cannot fail to recognize our international duty. The peace of the world is our interest, as well as the interest of others, and in developing the necessary agents for the prevention of war we shall be glad to have an appropriate share. And our preparedness will have proper relation to this end, as well as to our own immediate security.

Industry and Trade—A Fool's Paradise.

"When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions we see that we are living in a fool's paradise. The temporary prosperity to which our opponents point has been created by the abnormal conditions incident to the war. With the end of the war there will be new conditions determined by a new Europe. Millions of men in the trenches will then return to work. The energies of each of the new belligerent nations, highly trained, will then be turned to production. These are days of terrible discipline for the nations at war, but it must not be forgotten that each is developing a national solidarity, a knowledge of method, a realization of capacity hitherto unapproached. In each the lesson of co-operation now being learned will never be forgotten. Friction and waste have been reduced to a minimum; labor and capital have a better understanding; business organization is more highly developed and more intelligently directed than ever before.

"We see in each of these nations a marvelous national efficiency. Let it not be supposed that this efficiency will not count when Europe, once more at peace, pushes its productive powers to the utmost limit.

"On the other hand, in this country, with the stoppage of the manufacture of munitions, a host of men will be turned out of employment. We must meet the most severe competition in industry. We are unorganized, defective in organization, loosely-knit, industrially unprepared.

"Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do, but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken; instead of expansion there was curtailment, and our streets were filled with the unemployed. It was estimated that in the city of New York over 300,000 were out of work. Throughout the country the jobless demanded relief. The labor commissioners of many states, and our municipal administrations, devoted themselves to the problem of unemployment, while the resources of our voluntary charitable organizations were most severely taxed. What ground is there for expecting better conditions when the unhealthy stimulus of the war has spent its force and our industries and workingmen are exposed to the competition of an energized Europe?

"New of Protective Tariff. "It is plain that we must have protective, upbuilding policies. It is idle to look for relief to the Democratic party which as late as 1912 declared in its platform that it was 'a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government, under the constitution, has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue.' We are told in its present platform that there have been 'momentous changes' in the past two years, and hence, repudiating its former at-

National Defense and International Peace

What the Engineers are Doing



THIRTY thousand American engineers are making a card index survey of American industry so that it may be prepared for its vital part in defending the Country, if need comes.

The past eighteen months have taught us here in America what lack of industrial preparedness has meant to some of the countries now at war. These nations had the ships and they had the men; but when the hour struck, their factories were not able to furnish the colors with arms and shells and powder. Their factories were not prepared. And our factories are not prepared.

But it is not enough to draw a moral. In the United States five great Engineering Societies—Civil, Mining, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical—have pledged their services to the Government of the United States, and are already working hand in hand with the Government to prepare industry for the national defense. They receive no pay and will accept no pay. All they seek is opportunity to serve their country, that she may have her industries mobilized for defense.

All elements of the nation's life—the manufacturers, the business men, and the workingmen—should support this patriotic and democratic work of the engineers, and assist them cheerfully when asked. There can be no better national insurance against war.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, representing all advertising interests have offered their free and hearty service to the President of the United States, in close co-operation with these five Engineering Societies, to the end that the Country may know what the Engineers are doing. The President has accepted the offer. The Engineers have welcomed the co-operation.

This advertisement, published without cost to the United States, is the first in a nation-wide series to call the country to the duty of co-operating promptly and fully with the Engineers.

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more our productive industries and to expand our commerce—notably our foreign commerce—we shall require the most efficient organization, quite as efficient as that found in any nation abroad. There must be no unnecessary wastes and no arbitrary obstructions. We have determined to cut out, root and branch, monopolistic practices, but we can do this with out hobbling enterprise or narrowing the scope of legitimate achievement. Again, we must build up our merchant marine. It will not aid to put

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THE WOMAN NEXT DOOR

Beautiful Irene Fenwick will be seen in a five-act photodrama of exceptional interest, also a roaring Musty Suffer Comedy, Utah Theatre today and tomorrow.

CORFU TO BE HELD AS NAVAL BASE

Corfu, Greece, July 31.—The completion of the transport of the Serbian army from Corfu to Saloniki, according to allied naval officers on the island by no means indicates that the allies are going to abandon the island. Corfu is too valuable as a naval base from which the exit from the Adriatic can be commanded. With the Italian naval base at Brindisi, the British base at Tarento and French bases at Corfu and Argostoli, the chances of Austrian or German vessels slipping into the Mediterranean from Pola or Durazzo are very small. It will be a long time before the French flag ceases to float from the walls of the ancient fortress overlooking the town.

of Corfu, or convalescent French sailors to bask in the sun on the warm terrace of the Emperor William's villa, the Achilleion.

"The Dyspeptic," two parts; "The Ostrich Tip," two parts; "Aided by the Movies," a roaring comedy. Lyceum today.

GERMAN RAILWAY MEN ORGANIZE

The Hague, July 31.—The General German Railwaymen's Union, an organization embracing all ranks and classes of employees on state and private railways, came into existence recently.

The new organization owes its birth to the fact that the hundred thousand railwaymen who have joined the color since the beginning of the war have been replaced by employees from other unions, such as engineers, metal workers, transport workers, etc. Having been released from their old allegiances, the latter joined together formally not only with the object of maintaining their status as union men but for the purpose of constituting an important reinforcement of the railwaymen's union.

Industrial plants in Germany are readjusting themselves to the changed conditions by changing the entire equipment in many instances. Substitution has extended to the textile industries and factories formerly turning out cotton and linen goods are now making burlap, tarpaulins and

wooden cloths. Cellulose and wood pulp products have been substituted largely for cotton goods.

In three important industrial fields—southern cotton, glass and Pennsylvania silk—over two-thirds of the female workers gave their age under 20; and in all industries investigated, taken together, something like seven-tenths of the women were unmarried.

It is conservatively estimated that there are within the United States 2,000,000 Mexican workers. There are Mexican laborers in Texas, Mexican coal miners in Colorado and New Mexico, and Mexican gold miners in New Mexico and Colorado. There are Mexican trade unions in the building trades of the Pacific coast.

In Breslau and other parts of Prussia, large numbers of Russian prisoners have been requisitioned for the iron and steel industries, as well as laborers from the occupied portions of Russian Poland. The demand for labor in the steel factories has been so great that domestic workers are being withdrawn from other industries and their places filled to a great extent by women.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) Electrical Workers' Union has signed a five-year agreement with employers. During the first year rates will be \$3 a day with an increase of 25 cents per day each year until the amount reaches \$4 a day. The present nine-hour workday will be continued until January 1, 1917, when the eight-hour day will be established.

Mr. J. E. Williams of Glasgow has tendered his resignation as secretary to the British National Union of Railwaymen.

ALHAMBRA TODAY

"AN INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE," PATHE WEEKLY, LONESOME LUKE, COMPLETE CHANGE TOMORROW
Carlyle Blackwell in "Sallie in Our Alley," Billie Burke, Deaf and Blind School Exercises.



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